NOTE XVI.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF LUCANOID COLEOPTERA FROM SUMATRA

DESCRIBED BY

C. RITSEMA Cz.

Both species here described are sent over in a single male specimen from Kotta Zuydewijn near Solok by Mr. J. H. Schagen van Leeuwen, and kindly presented to the Leyden Museum by Prof. P. J. Veth.

1. *Gnaphaloryx tricuspis*, n. sp. ♂.

Length (with mandibles) 26,5 mm. — The uppersurface is covered all over, although not densely, with an erect scale-like pubescence planted in large round punctures which are not deep but well-defined. — The mandibles are about as long as the head, porrect, their outer margin nearly straight although curved at the base and slightly sinuated between the middle and the tip, their inner margin forms a very obtuse angle so as to make the mandibles widest about the middle. The pointed tip is preceded at a short distance by a broad and very obtuse tooth which is obliquely directed forwards and upwards. About the middle of the mandibles their upper edge shows a short and broad obtuse tooth, whereas their inner edge is provided with three blunt teeth of which the anterior one is the strongest and obliquely directed upwards and inwards; in front of this tooth a faint arc-shaped notch may be observed. The clypeus is strongly tricuspidate (whence I have derived the specific name), the anterior margin of the head slightly convex, the ocular canthus rounded, with an angular incision just behind the eyes. On the middle of the vertex the head is armed with a strong spine or horn which is directed forwards, and in front of which the head is rather deeply excavated. — The prothorax anteriorly a little wider than the head, the anterior angles broadly but not obliquely truncate, the outer angle of the truncation thickened and rather acute, the posterior angles subrounded; the lateral margins strongly concave, which makes the thorax contracted in the middle. The disk is provided with a faint longitudinal central groove and with two shallow transverse impressions on each side of the central one; the front margin bisinuate, the hind margin quadrisinuate. — The elytra have the suture raised and each has four longitudinal elevated costae which are as well as the suture thickly clothed with erect scales, but gradually evanesce towards the lateral margin and the apex. — The legs are slender and squamose, the anterior tibiae armed on the outer margin with six teeth besides two at the extremity; the four posterior tibiae are unarmed in the middle on the outside. — The body beneath is closely but shallowly punctured and sparingly covered with scale-like hairs.

Agreeing with *Gnaphaloryx miles* v. Voll. in having a spine or horn on the middle of the vertex of the head, and with *Gnaphaloryx sculptipennis* Parry (*aper* Gestro) in having strongly raised costae on the elytra. The new species is however easily distinguished by its larger size, by the tricuspidate clypeus, by the contracted prothorax, etc.

2. *Aegus Leeuweni*, n. sp. ♂.

Length (with mandibles) 27 mm. — Black and subshining. The mandibles opaque by a delicate sculpture which is intermixed with very small although distinct punctures; at the base, especially towards the outer corner, large but shallow round punctures are present which are surrounded by a shining margin; the mandibles are about as long as the head, regularly curved on the outside, broad at the base within which is a strong process which is slightly emarginate at the tip; between this process and the tip the mandibles are strongly curved; about the middle a broad and short tooth proceeds from the uppersurface. — The head shows a sculpture similar to that of the mandibles (except on the vertex which has a smooth and shining space preceded by a rather inconspicuous transverse impression) but the punctures are more numerous, larger and deeper and behind the eyes strongly confluent; the front margin is distinctly concave and provided in the middle with two rounded tubercles which are separated by a narrow but rather deep emargination; the lateral angles rounded off, the outer margin of the ocular canthus slightly concave, and the sides of the head behind the eyes slightly produced into a rounded tubercle. — The prothorax is a little wider than the head and rather uniformly covered with strong punctures which are coarser and more or less confluent on the sides and on the anterior margin; the middle of the disk is strongly depressed or even slightly impressed, the lateral margins are parallel, the anterior angles obliquely truncated. The scutellum with a few large punctures. — The elytra are strongly and closely punctured at the base, sides and apex; each of them shows seven deeply impressed striae; the interstices between the first and 5th striae are provided with three rather regular rows of very fine punctures; on the first (the sutural one) and the 6th and 7th interstices the punctures are more distinct and more irregularly placed; the 7th interstice is very narrow.

Undersurface; the jugulum (with the exception of its base) and the mentum are opaque and provided with large margined shallow punctures; the sides of the head are very shining and show a few large punctures, the base is finely rugose; the middle of the prosternum is coarsely rugose, the base shallowly punctured, the sides very shining, impunctate; the metasternum shining, rather distantly punctured, the punctures of the sides crescent-shaped; the epipleural fold of the elytra rather strongly punctured; the abdomen sub-opaque, rather densely punctured and slightly pubescent. The anterior tibiae are serrated along the outer margin, the intermediate and posterior tibiae armed with three spines about the middle on the outside.

According to a communication received from Major Sidney Parry, to whom I had sent a figure of the specimen of *Aegus Leeuweni* in order to compare it with *Aegus impressicollis*, the last named species has the mandibles more porrect, flat on the uppersurface and strongly grooved. — Moreover the four posterior tibiae of this species are described by the author ¹) as possessing only *one* spine on the middle of the outer edge, whereas in the new species they are armed with *three* spines.

I have named the species in honour of its discoverer.

Leyden Museum, March 21th, 1882.

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1) *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London.* 3rd Ser. Vol. II (1864). p. 59.